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MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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lowest rates.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
Street—LIVERY 11. Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock—MORRIS
MILNER—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.WORRELL'S THEATRE, NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite
New York Hotel—P. A. DIAMOND—CINDERELLA—The
Ladies of the Court—The Last of the Mohicans.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery—
ZEMM ANDERSON and KEIN MANN—PARIS IN FLORENCE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—THEATRICAL TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NICK OF THE WOODS—
THE LISHY CHAMPION.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place—THE IMPERIAL
THEATRE OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL
FIREWORKS—P. A. DIAMOND—CINDERELLA—The
Ladies of the Court—The Last of the Mohicans.SANTAFACINO MINISTERS, 506 Broadway, opposite
the Metropolitan Hotel—IN THEIR OWN HANDS—THE
LADIES OF THE COURT—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS—
THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.KELLY & LORAIN'S MINISTERS, 73 Broadway, opposite
the New York Hotel—IN THEIR OWN HANDS—THE
LADIES OF THE COURT—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS—
THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, 214 and 216 West
Twenty-fourth Street—GRIFFIN & CHRYSLER'S MINISTERS—
THE LADIES OF THE COURT—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS—
THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 214 and 216 West
Twenty-fourth Street—GRIFFIN & CHRYSLER'S MINISTERS—
THE LADIES OF THE COURT—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS—
THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.CHERRY'S MINISTERS, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth
Street—SPOON, DANCING, AND SINGING—THE FIVE SONS—
THE JAPANESE THEATRE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—THEATRICAL TROUPE.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of
Twenty-third Street and Broadway, at R. Morris Hotel—
THE LADIES OF THE COURT—THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS—
THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
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THE FIVE SONS—THE JAPANESE THEATRE.

ever—which is usual on a declining gold market. Cotton was firmer, as were also petroleum and a few other commodities. On 'Change, flour and wheat remained dull and declining. White corn, owing to a limited supply on the market, advanced fully fifteen cents per bushel. Oats were a shade firmer. Pork was moderately active and higher. Beef was steady, while lard was more active at steady prices. Freight was dull, while whiskey was nominal. Naval stores were quiet. Wool continued dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.
We have news from before Queretaro, the focal point of Mexico, to the 17th instant. It is reported that the 8th Miramonte sailed out with his entire force and engaged the liberals for an hour and a half, but was driven back with heavy loss, while the liberal losses were trifling. Further than this affair there does not appear to be any marked change in the position or prospects of the belligerents. A great battle was daily expected.

The United States agents appointed to examine and report as to the improvements needed in the Hudson river have, it is said, decided to adhere to the plan carried out during the last four years by the State Commissioners.

Our advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 9th inst., state that the treaty for the settlement of American claims was ratified by the Venezuelan Congress, and that the ratifications were exchanged on the 17th of April. Business was very much depressed at Caracas, many large mercantile houses having lately failed.

The steamship Virgo, bound from Savannah to New York, was towed into Hampton Roads yesterday by the Columbia, having broken her shaft when off Cape Henry.

Judge Kelley arrived at Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday morning from Augusta, Ga., and was very cordially received by the Mayor and several ex-officio officers. He addressed a large meeting at five o'clock last evening in front of the Court House, which was composed mostly of whites, and was frequently applauded. While in Charlotte he received invitations to visit Concord, Salisbury, Greenville and Danville, and left for the latter place late last night.

The trial of Bridget Dorgan for the murder of Mrs. Correll, at Newmarket, N. J., was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Brunswick. A report of the testimony is given in to-day's HERALD. The case for the prosecution will probably be concluded to-day.

An emigrant and a freight train came in collision at Whitby, Canada West, yesterday morning. One passenger car was badly smashed, and one man, three women and a child were killed. Several other persons were more or less injured. The passengers were all Germans bound westward.

A serious break in the Erie Canal, at the east end of the aqueduct, just west of Poughkeepsie, happened early yesterday morning. A large force was immediately sent to work, but it will probably require ten days to repair the damage.

Counter Revolution in New York and All Over the Country.

The movement of the Union League Club of this city over Horace Greeley's relations with Jeff Davis is another indication of the counter revolution. It shows at once the protest of the popular sentiment and the consternation of party managers over the bomb that has burst in their midst. Jeff Davis' liberation was only the natural result of the views of the war held by those leaders of the radical party who control its acts. It was an inevitable corollary of the radical doctrine that the war was only a party contest which a great blunder of the opposition had caused to be convulsed with bullets instead of ballots. Holding these views the radical leaders would have released him long before, no doubt, but they were afraid of the masses—they feared to undecieve the people. They kept him two years, supposing that the people would forget in that time all those terrible sacrifices of the war that the politicians forgot in two days. This expression of the Union Leaguers, however lame, has two distinct declarations in it—one from the members who sympathize with the masses, and one from those who represent the thoughts of frightened party managers. The last, feeling that this act has, even after two years, let too much light in upon the inincerity of the leaders, fear to touch it; the former see that they have been trifled with, and move to free themselves from the thralldom of harmless and incompetent leaders. But this is not confined to the Union Leaguers; it is a feeling that is unsettling the political elements everywhere, and foreshadows that deep, positive change in public opinion that will carry the election against the republican party in this State next fall.

All over the country there is the same change, the same unsettling of popular thought, the same evidence that radicalism has reached the turning point in its destiny, and that national disgust at the ridiculous conduct of leaders and at the hollow, pretence and sham of party acts, is moving the counter revolution that will not only hurl radical leaders from power, but will go far to obliterate such traces as they have left in the history of the country through partisan legislation. Within the republican party, even in the small circle of the men recognized as leaders, all is chaos. Between the Republican National Committee, the Union League Club, and Phillips, Butler, Stevens, Wilson and Greeley, who can tell what are the real purposes and plans of the republican party with regard to reconstruction? Nothing was left to be done but to settle the country upon the practical basis of making South and North politically and socially alike; yet the simple question of how this result might best be brought about, the determination of the question that was the real sequence of the war, is not attempted by any, but each one is eager only to secure the pre-eminence of his own extreme views. Republicans have so managed affairs in the South since the collapse of the rebellion that the result of an election there will be to return a representation composed of six niggers and sundry uncertain white men—perhaps all original secessionists. All will be as it was before, except for the six niggers, and these represent the results of the war. No radical seems to comprehend or to be willing to acknowledge that the war had any other or higher purpose. There was no great issue of national life, only political difference; and opposition was, of course, no crime. Hence there was no treason. Nothing was sought but to get these six niggers into Congress. For that the nation spent three thousand million dollars, and thus our nigger Congressmen will cost us \$500,000,000 apiece. Did ever a people before give so much for so little? Have we not shown a prodigality of extravagance in paying such a price to secure these privileges to a race that had no other title to our attention save the clamor that it was oppressed.

By its absolute failure to carry out the great purposes of the war, by wasting the energies of the nation in making its expenditure conduce only to securing unworthy results—results that the people did not care for—that are ridiculously incommensurate with the sacrifices made, the radical party has unquestionably shown its unfitness for a great trust, and has demonstrated to the people that their only safety lies in repudiating it altogether—plans, theories, delusions, leaders and all. There is no other course. It is no longer the party of the people, no longer the vital exponent of the will and thought of the nation. Formed in

a time of great danger, compacted into firm political unity by the necessities of a tremendous struggle, that party carried the war to a glorious issue because its views and purposes of the people, because the spirit of the people filled and vitalized all its acts. But its leaders misunderstood the result. They thought the victory was not the people's victory—not the great ultimate aspiration of the country, but merely the triumph of some pitiful party plans. In that thought they set about prostituting the national success—appropriating it to their small uses—attempting to make it subservient purposes of personal ambition and partisan tyranny. Having attempted to steal the national victory and brand it with a party name, these leaders are now quarrelling over the spoil. Going blindly away from the people, they have gone too far; going beyond the real purpose with which the people waged the war, they have lost the great bond of unity—lost the great guiding purpose of popular will, and, like the babblers of Babel, confound one another with strange utterances.

But they confound no one else. The purposes of the people are unchanged. They waged war to preserve the nation, and it is their purpose that this shall be a Union of free and equal States; that no great community of American citizens shall be trampled down in order to secure the supremacy of any party or class, and was frequently applauded. While in Charlotte he received invitations to visit Concord, Salisbury, Greenville and Danville, and left for the latter place late last night.

French Getting His Pay.

The French actor of the play from which we obtain "The Serious Family" and the imitable Amindab Sleek has shown that philanthropy is not always unprofitable, but can be made, in some hands, exceedingly remunerative. We perceive that the Tribune has become the recipient of the immense advertising patronage of our copperhead city Corporation. This "plum" is worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year at the lowest calculation. The Corporation is at present indebted to the HERALD to the amount of over twenty-five thousand dollars for past advertising; but although the bill was contracted some time ago we cannot get any money out of them. It seems to be different with the Tribune. The copperheads of the Corporation have been entirely won over by Greeley's straw ball bond for Jeff Davis, an old democrat and rebel, and are pouring their advertisements and patronage into his lap with profuse liberality. The ball bond signed by Greeley for Jeff Davis holds the former liable for five thousand dollars. If the chief of the rebellion should run away and leave his ball in the lurch, and if, which is very unlikely, Chief Justice Chase should call upon him to appear, Greeley would probably have to pay five thousand dollars for his bond. The fifty or sixty thousand dollars bestowed upon him by the admiring copperhead Corporation would well remunerate him for this loss. So, after all, Greeley has made a good thing out of his ball bond and his philanthropy. He has taken upon himself the very distant chance of being held liable for five thousand dollars at some future day, and has secured the substantial reward of fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one year from the notorious Corporation of the city of New York. He can well afford, on these terms, to bully the "narrow-minded blockheads" of the indignant Union League.

Republican Journalism—A New Project.

Many paragraphs have lately been floating on the surface of journalism which indicate vast preparations for the establishment of a new republican organ in this city. As Dana and his associates have purchased the old Tammany Hall we think it quite probable that they will undertake the enterprise attributed to them by rumor. The explosion in the republicans camp occasioned by Greeley's going ball for Jeff Davis may prove favorable to the new project of Dana. Greeley arraigns the members of the Local League Club as "narrow-minded blockheads" who would like to be useful to the cause, but don't know how. The course of their proceedings in Greeley's case shows what blockheads they are. But although blockheads, they are representative blockheads. There is no doubt that they faithfully represent the actual sentiments of the republican party in this city, in the State of New York and throughout the North. The gentlemen whose names figure at the head of Greeley's epistle to the loyal leaguers had not sense enough to be useful. They had not the courage to carry out their intention of expelling Greeley from the club. They can get up charity fairs and even imaginary riots; they are heavy on Sunday blue laws and sharp to curtail the German's allowance of lager beer; but they are totally unable to withstand the demoralizing effects of the bombshell which Greeley has thrown into the republican camp. It remains to be seen what the consequences of the explosion will be to Greeley himself. Dana, at least, will now have a good chance to start a paper that must prove a formidable rival to the Tribune, if he shows a better comprehension of the real situation of affairs and the prevailing sentiment of the people than has been exhibited by the "guide, philosopher and friend," with whom he used to work harmoniously at the Tribune office, until their quarrel exiled him to Chicago. Failing there, it may be that he has returned to New York just in time to be luckier here.

Jeff Davis in Clover and the North Starving.

While the North is paying the enormous public debt that has accumulated in the effort to prove that there is no such thing as treason, while from all parts of the South misery has stretched its gaunt hands towards us to beg for support, while we have freely opened our treasure to prevent their starving, we see but little inclination on the part of the leading Southern people to make an equal effort. On the contrary, fifty thousand dollars has been presented to Jeff Davis, which he is about to invest in a summer residence near Montreal, where he can coolly watch the follies of the Northern people and ponder over the fact that in the great republic there is no such crime as treason.

The Republican Campaign—The Fate of Revolutionary Reactionists.

The singular course of Horace Greeley in volunteering as a representative republican to secure the release of Jeff Davis, the chief of the Southern rebellion, on straw ball, has been the means of developing a very serious rupture in the republican ranks; and composing the "narrow-minded blockheads" among the Union League Club of this city have been bullied by Greeley from their purpose of expelling him from their association, the people in the rural districts and throughout the West will find a means of expressing their disapproval of his act in a different way. Indeed, it is not in the power of any league to stop the damaging effect of this exaltation of a party calling itself "loyal." It is a bombshell which has exploded in the midst of the republican camp, and it has torn the organization all to pieces in this State and throughout the country. "The little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals," and the "impudent puppies" and "insouls" who subscribe for the Tribune are all denouncing it as a crime to the nation and a practical justification of the rebellion.

But although a great deal of astonishment is expressed at Greeley's conduct, and although the Loyal Leaguers mistakenly think him "a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy," he is, after all, only the instrument by which history is repeating itself. It is the fate of nearly all revolutionary parties to have their internal convulsions, and to throw overboard and destroy, one after another, the men who have built them up. When a great movement has been started, which upsets the existing order of things and originates a new era, there will always be found a party within the party anxious to stop the forward sweep of the machine, in fear that it may run too far; but those who endeavor to apply the brakes are generally thrown to the ground and left crushed and powerless in the rear. Not to cite more remote history, it was so in the French Revolution, when, one after another, the reactionists were swept aside and destroyed. Mirabeau, one of the master spirits who started the revolutionary tide by his bold resistance to the encroachments of the royal power, endeavored subsequently in vain to check its progress, and bitterly uttered on his deathbed the significant prediction, "After my death the factions will tear to shreds the remnants of the monarchy." At a certain stage of the Revolution the Girondists made their stand against the ultra revolutionary party, but were borne down by the force impetuosity of the Jacobins, and the guillotine ended their attempt to ally the storm they had helped to raise. Robespierre, after sending the opponents of his terrible rule to the scaffold, became himself a victim. The remnant of the Jacobins strove to quell the revolutionary storm and enjoy their power in peace; but in their turn they were swept away, and France, after a wild whirl of confusion and anarchy, fell into the hands of a military dictator. By the history of the English Revolution the same lesson is taught, and it is found that, as elsewhere, the men who, having joined their fortunes with the onward movement, endeavored to pause on the road and hold back their more impetuous associates, have only brought about their own destruction, without accomplishing their object.

The great revolution, the seeds of which were planted thirty years ago in our own soil, and which sprang into active life on the rebellion of the South, is not exempt from the general law which appears to have controlled such events from the earliest period of the world's history. When it was found that to defeat the attempt of Southern traitors, headed by Jeff Davis, to destroy the government of the United States, it became necessary to develop the full powers of the constitution—to make war against treason, to sweep away old institutions and to maintain the inviolability of the nation at the cost of millions of treasure and nearly a million of lives—the whole loyal people became revolutionists. It was soon found that the Jacobins of the party—Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Butler and their followers—like Robespierre and the French Jacobins, were not content to pause at the accomplishment of the abolition of slavery and the suppression of the rebellion; and one by one prominent originators of the revolution have endeavored to stay its onward sweep; but they have all in turn been overthrown and politically guillotined. Thurlow Weed was one of the first reactionists; but he was specifically upset, driven out of his influential State party organ at Albany and compelled to find a shelter in an obscure corner of this city. Raymond made a feeble effort at resistance and wrote a trashy address for the great Philadelphia Liberator of copperheads, rebels and "regent and venomous apostates"; but he only succeeded in losing his subscribers; his place in Congress and his position in his party. Andrew Johnson, a very fierce Jacobin at the start, originated a stop policy, narrowly escaped impeachment, and only waits the termination of his official career to end his political existence. Greeley, who, by his old-time abolitionism contributed as much or more than any other individual to the revolution, now steps forward as straw ball for the chief of the rebels, declares that there can be no punishment under the law for the political eccentricity of treason, gives the lie to all the former professions of his party, exceeds by his own act all that the copperheads have done and are doing to prove that the war was not a success and that the rebellion has not been subdued—and all for the avowed purpose of stopping the onward movement of his Jacobin associates. And now Greeley must suffer the fate of other reactionists, and he and his paper must go to the dogs; for the revolution commenced thirty years ago is still going on. It will not end with giving liberty and suffrage to the Southern blacks; and as Greeley has endeavored to check it before the proper time, by upsetting all its established theories and violating its most sacred principles, his fate is sealed. We shall not be surprised to see Dana, who was formerly a leading spirit in the Tribune, with all the Conkings and Morgan, and others who desire to keep the republican party together, take advantage of Greeley's blunder and drive the Tribune out of the field with their contemplated new organ. They will no doubt take with them the great bulk of the republican party, which is decidedly opposed to Greeley's ridiculous course, and their paper may be in the future the organ of the revolutionists, as the Tribune has been in the past. There will come a time eventually when the secret of the Jacobins will, in their turn, come

to grief; but that moment has not yet arrived, and as Greeley has foolishly thrown himself across the track while the revolutionary engine is under full headway, he cannot escape being torn to pieces and scattered to the winds, Tribuna, old hat, white coat, dirty boots, straw ball bond and all.

The Mobile Riot and the Copperhead Report.

A copperhead journal in this city, of small circulation, smaller influence and no enterprise, has been very much annoyed recently by the obstinacy with which the HERALD persists in laying the latest and fullest intelligence before the people through its special telegrams from all parts of the world, and day after day beating its "dull but trustworthy" contemporaries out of sight in all matters of news. Our exclusive account of the assaults of the unconquered rebels of Mobile upon Congressman Kelley, was especially objectionable to the copperhead organ, because the Associated Press report of the riot falsely represented it to have originated with the freedmen; and but for the enterprise of the HERALD in having its own correspondent on the spot that unfounded statement would have been spread all over the North as the truth, and would have been suffered to rest without contradiction by the Southern press. The HERALD special was therefore denounced by the baffled copperhead as the production of some "penny-a-liner"; but our columns are not filled by "penny-a-liners," and our correspondents are not newspaper Bohemians, but well paid, reliable gentlemen, who never hesitate to risk their lives, if necessary, in the discharge of their duties, and upon whose statements we can rely. The following extract from a letter of our special Mobile correspondent exposes the efforts made by the unconquered rebel friends of our copperhead contemporary to give the reports of the riot a coloring to suit its passions:—

Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1867.
The "Associated Press despatches" of the Mobile riot, which were published in New York, are false in almost every particular. It was not a negro riot in any sense of the word. I took a careful survey of the whole crowd as it passed through the rioting, and saw that the negroes were a small number in the front of the meeting and on the stand. The poor fellows ran for their lives at the first fire, which was aimed down the street. I saw that the negroes were a small number in the front of the meeting and on the stand. The poor fellows ran for their lives at the first fire, which was aimed down the street. I saw that the negroes were a small number in the front of the meeting and on the stand. The poor fellows ran for their lives at the first fire, which was aimed down the street. I saw that the negroes were a small number in the front of the meeting and on the stand. The poor fellows ran for their lives at the first fire,